Power County contains numerous developments, subdivisions and communities separated by miles of rough terrain. Countywide there are approximately 2,500 homes and two incorporated communities. Most areas of Power County are at risk to wildfires. Hazardous fuel reduction, increased wildfire emergency services, and improved county emergency services communications can mitigate risk to life and property in Power County.

Appraised value of residential homes in Power County yielded an averaged assessed value of $50,725 per residence. Fifteen percent of this average was added for personal property in the homes. This provided the total average value of $58,333 per residence.

Using an average home value of $58,333 the total estimated value of Power County homes is $145,834,375. Add to this the value of farmland, county structures, communication sites, and court houses the estimated total value of assets at risk to wildfire is over $250,000,000.

This total does not include the value of timber resources, or expense in protection of watersheds, and vegetation rehabilitation or soil erosion control efforts after a wildfire.

Estimated costs for wildfire mitigation recommendations for the eleven-wildland fire mitigation goals within Power County are: $332,500.

Stakeholders evaluating the economic benefits of mitigation should consider numerous "direct" scenarios, including, but not limited to avoiding:

- Building/property damages
- Content damages
- Inventory damages
- Rental income losses
- Relocation and disruption expenses
- Proprietor's income losses

Some of "indirect" effects to consider, (positive or negative) include changes to the following:

- Commodity and resource prices
- Availability of resource supplies
- Building and land values
- Capital availability and interest rates
- Availability of labor
- Economic structure
- Infrastructure
- Local, state, and national regulations and policies
- Insurance availability and rates

Total economic impacts are the sum of direct and indirect economic impacts. Decision makers should understand the total economic impacts of natural disasters in order to calculate the benefits of a mitigation activity.

Additionally, it must be realized that benefit/cost analysis, when used alone, may divert attention from other important issues. It is important to consider the qualitative factors of a project associated with mitigation that cannot be evaluated economically. There are alternatives. Many communities and developments are looking towards developing multi-objective projects, including: integration of natural hazard mitigation with projects related to watersheds, wildfire protection, environmental planning, community economic development and small business development.